

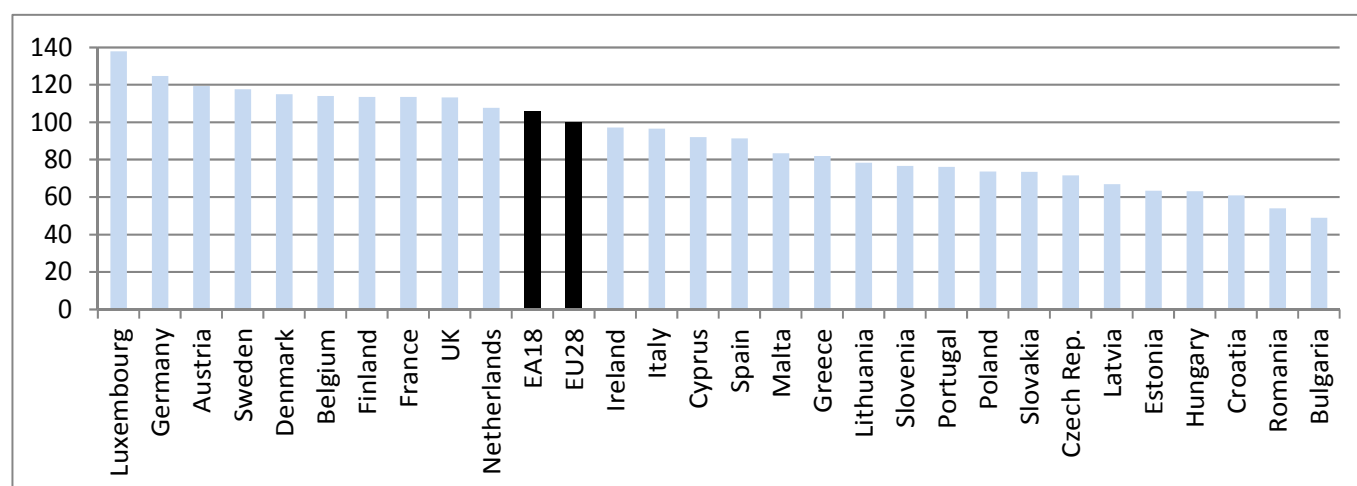
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First estimates for 2013

Consumption per capita amongst Member States: highest rate was nearly triple the lowest

Actual Individual Consumption (AIC)¹ is a measure of material welfare of households. Based on first preliminary estimates for 2013², AIC per capita expressed in Purchasing Power Standards³ (PPS) varied from 49% to 138% of the **EU28** average across the Member States.

Actual individual consumption per capita in PPS in 2013, EU28 = 100



The highest level of Actual Individual Consumption per capita in the EU28 was recorded in **Luxembourg** with a level of almost 40% above the EU28 average. **Germany** was 25% above the average and **Austria**, **Sweden**, **Denmark**, **Belgium**, **Finland**, **France** and the **United Kingdom** recorded levels between 10% and 20% above the average, while the **Netherlands** was just below 10% above.

In **Ireland**, **Italy**, **Cyprus** and **Spain**, the levels were up to 10% below the EU28 average, while **Malta** and **Greece** were between 10% and 20% below. **Lithuania**, **Slovenia**, **Portugal**, **Poland**, **Slovakia** and the **Czech Republic** were between 20% and 30% below the average, while **Latvia**, **Estonia**, **Hungary** and **Croatia** were between 30% and 40% below. **Romania** and **Bulgaria** were around 50% below the average.

These figures for actual individual consumption per capita, expressed in PPS, are published by **Eurostat**, the statistical office of the European Union.

GDP per capita varied by one to six across the Member States

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita, a measure of economic activity, shows substantial differences between the Member States. In 2013, GDP per capita expressed in PPS ranged between 47% of the EU average in **Bulgaria** to 264% in **Luxembourg**⁴.

Actual Individual Consumption (AIC) and GDP per capita in PPS in 2013, EU28 = 100

	AIC per capita	GDP per capita
EU28	100	100
Euro area (EA18)⁵	106	108
Luxembourg	138	264
Germany	125	124
Austria	119	129
Sweden	118	127
Denmark	115	125
Belgium	114	119
Finland	114	112
France	113	108
United Kingdom	113	106
Netherlands	108	127
Ireland	97	126
Italy	97	98
Cyprus	92	86
Spain	91	95
Malta	83	87
Greece	82	75
Lithuania	78	74
Slovenia	77	83
Portugal	76	75
Poland	74	68
Slovakia	73	76
Czech Republic	72	80
Latvia	67	67
Estonia	63	72
Hungary	63	67
Croatia	61	61
Romania	54	54
Bulgaria	49	47
Norway	139	191
Switzerland	130	158
Iceland	113	116
Turkey	60	55
Montenegro	52	42
Serbia	43	36
former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	41	35
Bosnia and Herzegovina	38	29
Albania	36	30

1. Actual Individual Consumption consists of goods and services actually consumed by individuals, irrespective of whether these goods and services are purchased and paid for by households, by government, or by non-profit organisations. In international volume comparisons of consumption, AIC is often seen as the preferable measure, since it is not influenced by the fact that the organisation of certain important services consumed by households, like health and education services, differs a lot across countries. This indicator is listed among the recommendations of the Stiglitz-Sen-Fitoussi report.
2. The figures are based on GDP and population data for 2013, extracted on 1 June 2014, and the most recent PPPs available. Revised estimates will be published in December 2014.
3. The Purchasing Power Standard (PPS) is an artificial currency unit that eliminates price level differences between countries. Thus one PPS buys the same volume of goods and services in all countries. This unit allows meaningful volume comparisons of economic indicators across countries. Aggregates expressed in PPS are derived by dividing aggregates in current prices and national currency by the respective Purchasing Power Parity (PPP). The level of uncertainty associated with the basic price and national accounts data, and the methods used for compiling PPPs imply that differences between countries that have indices within a close range should not be over-interpreted.
For further information, see the Statistics Explained article on the Eurostat website:
http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics_explained/index.php/GDP_per_capita_consumption_per_capita_and_price_level_indices
4. The high GDP per capita in Luxembourg is partly due to the country's large share of cross-border workers in total employment. While contributing to GDP, these workers are not taken into consideration as part of the resident population which is used to calculate GDP per capita.
5. The euro area (EA18) consists of Belgium, Germany, Estonia, Ireland, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Slovenia, Slovakia and Finland.

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For further information on the data:

Louise CORSELLI-NORDBLAD
Tel: +352-4301-33 444
eurostat-pressoffice@ec.europa.eu

Paul KONIJN
Tel: +352-4301-33 438
paulus.konijn@ec.europa.eu

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